

The Fresno Morning Republican.

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MISTAKEN FOR AN AMERICAN

Experiences of a Sea Captain.

STONED BY SPANIARDS

The Mob Tears Old Glory to Ribbons.

SPAIN'S NEW NAVAL MOVE

Will Send a Powerful Squadron With 15,000 Troops to Crush Dewey at Manila—The Oregon Reported Safe But Her Position Kept Secret—Japan Favors the Anglo American Alliance. Manila Effectually Blockaded.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 18.—Captain Wood of the British steamship Elswick, which arrived here from Huelva, reports that he had an eventful experience in the Spanish port. He arrived there on April 22d to take on a cargo of 3200 tons of sulphur for Baltimore. Public sentiment was running against America and Americans and he gave it out that his cargo was destined for Rotterdam. He had loaded 3200 tons by April 27th, when he thought discretion the better part of valor and weighed anchor.

"When the Spaniards found out I was going to the United States," said Captain Wood, "they became very much enraged and referred to the other pound of the cargo into the ship."

"A mob came down to the dock and began rioting. They were armed with sticks and stones as well as big knives. They expressed their hatred for Englishmen just as much as for Americans and declared they would destroy my ship and all aboard. I decided to get away as soon as possible."

"I gave orders to get ready for sea and visited the Venezuelan consul, who represented the United States government, to have my papers attended to."

"I had no sooner left the ship than a crowd began following me, hooting at me. I paid no attention and continued on the streets until I reached the Alfonso hotel, the fast increasing mob gathered outside the hotel and when they discovered I was in conversation with the consul of Venezuela they stoned the place. The American flag, which was in the consul's office, was torn to ribbons and trodden upon the streets, and the American coat of arms was shattered to atoms. The eagle was kicked in the mud and spat upon. The mob then went for me. They bombarded the hotel with stones and smashed every window in it. They threw a dozen or more huge stones at me, several of which just grazed my head. They then drew murderous looking knives, crying that I was an American and tried to kill me. I slipped out of the back way and by making a detour reached my ship unmolested. As soon as I got aboard I saw the mob coming down the quay, yelling like mad, and as the tug was alongside we were soon out of their reach."

"Soon after we left Gibraltar, two small craft were sighted astern and it did not take us long to make them out to be Spanish torpedo boats. They were evidently in pursuit of us and for thirty miles they followed us, but when night came on we put on a full head of steam and ran for the open sea. We kept going lively all night and when day dawned our pursuers were no where in sight."

GOING FOR DEWEY.

Spain Playing a Gigantic Game of **Bust**.

GIBRALTAR, May 18.—The first class battleship Polayo, the armored cruisers Emperador, Carlos V, Alfonso XIII, Victoria and Giralda; the auxiliary cruisers Replido, Alfonso XIII, Buenos Ayres and Antonio Lopez and three torpedo boats now at Cadiz, are ready for sea. They are expected to sail for the Philippines before the end of this month with 11,000 troops.

THE OREGON.

News Received That the Battleship is Now Safe.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Long gave out the welcome information today that the battleship Oregon, the second largest craft in the American navy, had successfully completed her long trip from San Francisco, making the entire circuit of South America and was now safe. Whether or not she has joined Admiral Sampson's fleet the secretary would not say.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE.

An Anglo-American Alliance is Ensured.

LONDON, May 19.—The Ten-Tailor correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "Mr. Chamberlain's utterance has made a deep and favorable impression here. It is universally understood

to refer to a possible alliance which will include Japan. I am enabled to state that Japan is ready to join England in any active and determined policy calculated to control the government of Peking, to reform the Chinese administration, to check Russia and to save China from anarchy or complete absorption."

Further, I am assured that Japan is ready to place 500,000 men on the mainland besides lending the assistance of the fleet in the east to Great Britain.

"The general view here is that the bolded policy is the safest. The suggestion of an Anglo-American alliance is most cordially endorsed."

YOKOHAMA, May 19.—The press of this city, discussing the recent speech of Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, advocating the Anglo-Saxon alliance, expresses the opinion that the time is ripe for the formation of an Anglo-Japanese alliance.

MANILA BLOCKADE.

Dewey Holds Right on to His Job.

LONDON, May 19.—The correspondent at Manila of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphs under date of Friday as follows:

"Despite the worries of the blockade, the spirits of the Spanish officials are well maintained. The vessels of Admiral Dewey's squadron keep their positions and content themselves with preventing all supplies from reaching the beleaguered city. In addition to the Callao, the Americans have taken some straingers which were making for the port and several coasting vessels. Nothing has yet succeeded in running the blockade."

THE "AMAZONS" RETURN.

Amateur Thespians Arrive Home and Didn't Walk, Eyether.

The amateur theatrical company, the "Amazons," which started out from this some time ago to give performances in the neighboring towns, returned yesterday from Visalia after producing "The Man of Nerve" in that town. They had their nerve with them, too. The aggregation of thespians returned by the Valley train and rode inside a coach, too. The company consists of Court Edwards, the trick bicyclist rider; H. Peacock, Tom Nelson, R. Harmon, D. House, Walter Sampson and F. Loun.

At Visalia they had a little disagreement with the advanced agent, but the company remained intact, although the boys did not return riding in wealth. They say the advanced press notices were very good, the "after" notices were very true. The "Amazon" play was a success.

RAISIN DONATION

It Is Still in the Discussion Stage.

Fourth of July Committee to Rescuse the Chamber of Commerce.

The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, George C. Nourse presiding, and Mr. Rechman, although present, was ill and unable to act as president.

Mr. Nourse reported that he had seen a number of raisin growers about contributing raisins to make up a carload to be sent to Washington for the soldiers and sailors. Some of the growers expressed a willingness to contribute, while others did not become enthusiastic over the proposition. One in particular flatly refused to give a single raisin. Mr. Nourse was instructed to communicate with the growers and packers by letter to see what could be done in the matter.

It was stated that the railroad company would make no reduction in the rate of shipment, giving as an excuse that the interstate commerce law forbade it. T. C. White remarked that the interstate commerce law also prohibited the issuance of passes out of a State, but no attention is paid to that.

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The following named new members were elected: E. A. Cutler, N. W. Moody and Fred Dodd.

M. V. Ashbrook from the Hundred Thousand Club requested the appointment of a committee to co-operate with a committee from that body in preparing to celebrate the Fourth of July. It was remarked that this will be a great year for patriotism, and the demonstration in honor of Independence Day will be a memorable one. Mr. Nourse left the appointment of the committee to Mr. Rechman, who will name it in a few days.

APIARISTS TO MEET.

To Market Honey on the Cooperative Plan.

The bee men of this county are discussing the matter of forming a co-operative association, something similar to that proposed by the raisin men. At present there is no wholesale market for honey here, and the apiarists have to take their bee product to neighboring counties, where it is bought by wholesale dealers. Last year several bee men went together and shipped a carload East, selling their honey at good figures and proving the practicability of the co-operative scheme.

The next quarterly meeting of the Bee Keepers' Association of Fresno county will be held in this city on the 26th proximo, when the matter will be considered. They will also adopt a constitution and transact other business.

The annual meeting of the Central California Bee Keepers' Association will meet in Hanford on June 1st.

GOOD REST FOR A WEARY HEART

William Ewart Gladstone Is Dead.

Statesman, Orator, Author and Scholar.

A Wondrous Career Covering Nearly a Century of Political History.

HAWARDEN, May 19.—Mr. Gladstone died at 5 o'clock this morning.

William Ewart Gladstone was born at Liverpool, England, December 28, 1809. He was the fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, a well known Liverpool merchant and member of parliament. He was educated at Eton and at Christ church, Oxford. In 1831 he graduated as a double first class. As a speaker in the Oxford Union Debating Society and a writer for the Elton Miscellany, he showed himself a strong opponent of all advanced measures of political reform; in fact he was at that time a pronounced Conservative. The Conservative party were then looking for a promising young man who could strengthen their ranks in parliament. In puerence of this Gladstone was elected for the borough of Newark. In the House of Commons in 1833 the young orator made a decided impression. His manner, his voice, his diction, his fluency were alike the subject of praise and he shewed great parliamentary capacity.

In 1834 he was appointed junior lord of the treasury by Sir Robert Peel. In 1841 Peel made him vice-president of the board of trade and master of the mint. He also became a member of the Privy Council, and in 1843 president of the Board of Trade. In 1847 he was elected to represent Oxford University in politics, and held the position for 18 years. In 1858 he accepted a mission to the Ionian Islands, then under British protection and while holding this office composed his masterly work on Homer and the Homeric age. In 1859 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and in 1865 succeeded Earl Russell as leader of the House of Commons. In 1869 he became prime minister and brought about the disestablishment of the Irish church, a step which effectively proclaimed his final severance from the Conservative party. In 1874 he resigned the leadership of the Liberal party but again became premier on the defeat of the Disraeli administration at the polls. In 1885 he once more resigned but immediately returned to power on the fall of the Salisbury administration.

Mr. Gladstone now sought to inaugurate the great measure of his life, Home Rule for Ireland, but it was decisively rejected and it was not until 1892 that he was again sent for by Queen Victoria to form a cabinet. He made another effort to secure Home Rule for Ireland, which was rejected by the House of Lords, and he again resigned the premiership. From this time his health and public usefulness commenced to decline, though the familiar appellation of "The Grand Old Man" still clung to him. Although his action in regard to the disestablishment of the Anglican church in Ireland and Wales embittered the high Tory and clerical element against him he continued up to the last years of his life to read the lessons in Hawarden church, in the capacity of lay reader. Apart from his splendid career as a statesman, Mr. Gladstone would have won world wide fame by his works, "Fece Homo," and the "Homeric Age."

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NOT GONE YET.

The Charleston Detained at the Golden Gate.

Final Preparations for the Sending of Troops to the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The Charleston had not passed through the Golden Gate at 5 o'clock this evening, although she left Mare Island shortly after 10 o'clock this morning bound for Manila. It is generally understood that her compasses are being adjusted near Angel Island, but there may be other reasons for the delay, as this operation usually requires but two or three hours. Her commander may be awaiting further instructions from the department at Washington, as his vessel is within reach of the government boat which pines between this city and the garrison at Angel Island and Alcatraz Island.

Major General Otis, who arrived from Denver last night, today assumed charge of the organization, outfitting and the sailing of the troops bound for Manila. General Otis held a long consultation with General Meigs this morning and the first step decided upon was the inspection of the City of Peking which is to transport the first regiment to the Philippines. Her accommodations were thoroughly examined and a few alterations will be made, which will delay the departure of the vessel until Saturday next. When ready for sea the Peking will carry four 4-pounder Hotchkiss rapid fire guns, two being placed in her bow and two in her stern. She is being prepared for the reception of 1400 enlisted men, 72 army officers, 8 navy officers and 112 sailors. The latter, with their officers,

are to man the Spanish ships captured by Admiral Dewey.

There are now nearly 4000 men camped at the Presidio and nearly as many more will be here by the middle of next week.

The second battalion of the Oregon volunteers, under command of Colonel Summers, arrived here today from Portland and were received with great enthusiasm. They are a fine body of men and are better equipped than any of the soldiers that have arrived here from other states. They were met at the ferry depot by the second artillery band and welcomed by a platoon of police. The soldiers, who showed few signs of fatigue after their long journey, marched up Market street to Van Ness avenue, thence to the Presidio, where they were enthusiastically received by the soldiers already encamped there. There were 65 men and officers in the second batch of men from the Wolf Creek state.

Work on the transports City of Sydney and Australia is proceeding in a very leisurely manner. The former vessel is being caulked and painted and a few carpenters are at work in her hull, but that is all. Unless a force of mechanics is put at work on her at once the vessel will not be ready to leave for a week or more. Little is being done on the Australia, but as she is less in need of repairs and alterations than the other vessel it will not take so long to fit her for service when orders are once issued to get her ready for departure.

The health of the men camped at the Presidio is generally good in spite of the hardships and exposure that the men have had to endure. There are one or two cases of incipient pneumonia and a few cases of fever, but that is all. The man from McMinnville, Ore., has been stricken with some disease resembling measles, but the army physicians are not at all sure that this is his malady. He has been quarantined as a matter of precaution.

THE ALABAMA.

Successful Launch of the Battleship.

Will be a More Formidable Vessel Than the Iowa.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The battleship Alabama was successfully launched at Cramp's shipyard at 12:30 p.m.

There was not a hitch of any sort to mar the success of the launching. Miss Emily Morgan, daughter of Senator Morgan, christened the ship for her native state. The weather was beautiful, but only a few persons witnessed the ceremony, fear of Spanish treachery keeping the gates of the shipyard closed against all except about 200 invited guests and newspaper men. The ship can be made ready for commission in a year if the armor is delivered promptly.

The Alabama is the first to be launched of three battleships of her type, the other two being the Illinois and the Wisconsin. She presents marked divergencies of design from the first three, the Oregon, Indiana and Massachusetts. These differences involve both the arrangement of the batteries and the disposition of the armor as well as a considerable increase in size and displacement. The first types are arranged in a water line belt and casemate armament, with the ends forward and aft belt protected by submerged armored decks, and their batteries mounted as follows: Four 13-inch guns in two turrets, one at each corner of the superstructure, and four 6-inch guns mounted at the corners of the case-work below the superstructure.

In the Alabama the water line armor is carried clear forward the protective deck instead of being submerged as in former ships and is raised to the level of the belt line by steps at each side, same as in protected cruisers. The 6-inch guns of the Indiana type are done away with entirely, the main battery of the Alabama type consisting of four 13-inch guns in turrets, and fourteen 6-inch rapid fire guns, of which ten are mounted on the gundeck, eight in broadside between the turrets and two being straight ahead forward of the fore-turret on the gun deck. Four are mounted in a small redoubt on case-work deck, two on each side. The sponsons are mounted in recess ports in order to secure extensive train forward and abaft the beam.

General dimensions of the Alabama class are as follows: Length over all 347 feet, breadth 72 feet, freeboard forward 20 feet, freeboard abaft the after-turret 13 feet 4 inches, draught 23 feet 6 inches, displacement 11,820 tons. The guaranteed speed is to be 16 knots and the estimated horse power 10,000.

The main battery has already been described. The second battery consists of seventeen 6-pounder rapid fire guns, six 1-pounder rapid fire guns and four Gatlings.

It is a curious coincidence that the number of the new battleship Alabama, 18, is the same as the yard number of the old Alabama built for the confederacy in an English shipyard during the rebellion.

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IRON HAIL AT OLD SAN JUAN

Bombardment Ably Described.

Eight Inch Shells Fell Fast and Thick.

Havoc Wrought by One of the Missiles on the New York's Deck.

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On board the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless, Key West, Fla., May 18.—The Dauntless, dispatch boat of the Associated Press, arrived here this morning and brought the first detailed account of the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico, by a portion of the fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Sampson, on May 12 last.

The American warships sustained only trivial injury and lost but one man killed. After the engagement the end of Morro Castle was in ruins, the Cabras Island fort was silenced, and the San Carlos battery was damaged. No shots were aimed at the city and it is not known whether any damage was done there.

The plans of the fortifications furnished to the fleet were very misleading. It was known that the Spanish forts had recently been strengthened with new guns, but other facts developed which showed miscalculations by those who drew the plans. Refugees in St. Thomas told the correspondents who touched there after the engagement that the Spaniards thought the forts at San Juan were stronger than those of Havana.

The United States fleet left Key West on May 3 to "intercept and destroy" the Spanish fleet which had left the Cape Verde Islands. This was the only information the United States navy department and Admiral Sampson had. Our warships proceeded slowly eastward and on May 8 were off Cape Haythen, republic of Hayti. Attempts were made there to obtain information regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish ships, but no definite knowledge was obtained.

CITY OF SAN JUAN.

On the morning of May 12, Rear Admiral Sampson's ships approached San Juan, the American consul at Cape Haythen having informed the Admiral that he had heard a report that thirteen Spanish ships had been seen heading for Porto Rico.

The city of San Juan is situated in a long narrow pocket. A tongue of high land separates it from the ocean. The entrance of the harbor is easily defended and the same can be said of the highlands of lofty Cabras Island which lies in the throat of the passage. These headlands have been fortified by the Spanish, but they did not prove in any way dangerous to our warships. The town of San Juan is on one side of the bay and in the rear of the town rise high hills. To reach the city the ships must pass Morro Castle fortifications and the battery of San Carlos, situated on a promontory at the east entrance of the harbor. Besides they must pass the Canuelo battery on Cabras Island.

PLAN OF ACTION.

The attack on the forts was so planned that our warships could be in position to meet the Spanish vessels should they emerge from the harbor.

The fleet assembled at San Juan at 3 o'clock on Thursday last and prepared for battle, strapping the decks and getting the guns, ammunition and appliances for handling the wounded ready.

THE BATTLE BEGUN.

Rear Admiral Sampson had transferred his flag to the Iowa and the attack on the forts began at 5:15 and lasted three hours. Although it was known at San Juan that the American fleet was near, the Spaniards apparently kept no lookout. The soldiers in the forts and the people in the town were fast asleep when our warships approached. It was not yet broad daylight and the coast of the island was veiled in an unusual haze. A range of broken hills came almost down to the ocean and, further inland, making a sharp line against the sky, rose a tall range of mountains. Overhead the sky was a deep blue. A ten knot easterly breeze was blowing and a long heavy swell gave a graceful motion to the sea. The plans of the admiral were thoroughly carried out.

The fleet steamed majestically into the harbor and in due course of time opened a tremendous fire on the fortifications. Three times the warships made the circuit outlined in the official plan. The forts withstood the first round, but the Montgomery, from her station near Fort Canuelo, wrought destruction. With glasses the officers of the Montgomery could see the occupants of the forts jumping over the walls and running away. The Detroit, which went nearest to Morro, had to train her guns at a high angle. Her shots directed at the north side of Morro cut deep furrows in the base of the fortifications.

The Iowa, leading the fleet, delivered her deadly missiles with great accuracy upon Morro's northern walls.

The rest of the fleet fired in order, first on Morris and then on San Carlos, according to position.

SPANIARDS AROUSED.

On the second round the Spaniards became thoroughly aroused, keeping up a furious but aimless fire. From their fortifications and high elevations they had a splendid opportunity to cripple our fleet, but they seemed to sit as if only desirous of emptying their magazines. From the Associated Press dispatch boat we could see the American shells falling among the forts and troops of the garrison, raising clouds of dust and causing fires to break out. It was hoped the Spanish fleet would emerge from the harbor as soon as the firing began and a feeling of deep disappointment spread through the fleet when the scouts reported that the harbor was clear. At the end of the third round the monitor Terror failed to hear the order to withdraw and engaged Morro Castle alone for half an hour.

THE TERROR'S PLUCK.

As seen from the dispatch boat of the Associated Press, which occupied a grand stand position, the squat little monitor, in tackling the towering fort, was making a magnificent display of daring. The Terror moved in as if

she intended to run the Spanish forts and the Spanish gunners evidently became very much excited at her behavior, for they fired very rapidly and without taking aim and the Terror was not shot fired by the Spaniards could be seen. The flash and smoke of the batteries were followed by great splashing hundreds of feet from the Tercer. The shells of the Spaniards on exploding would ring columns of water sixty feet high. The battle was intensely interesting, but it was not so exciting as had been expected. The Spanish admiral was so astoundingly bad that absolutely no anxiety was felt for our ships.

VERY BAD AIM.

In fact when the Spanish forts fired volleys which hid them in smoke followed a few seconds later by the spouting and splashing not dangerously near the Terror, derisive cheers went up from the colored crew of the dispatch boat standing on her bow. The officers and reporters on the dispatch boat viewed the bombardment through marine glasses from the top of the pilot house. The heavy swell somewhat affected the aim of the gunners of the Terror for some of her shells struck the sea in front of the forts. Finally the Terror grew tired and slowly withdrew, firing as she steamed away. Then the Spaniards became almost frantic with excitement and blazed away at the monitor until she was far out of range.

WORK OF A SHELL.

After the battle the Associated Press dispatch boat went among the fleet to inspect the damage done. The sailors were calmly cleaning the decks and polishing the guns. On board the Iowa a boat was struck and caught fire, an exhaust pipe was dented, the bridge railing was shattered and three men were slightly wounded. All this was done by a lonely shell which struck the town.

One shell which exploded on the New York killed a man, wounded four others, shattered two searchlights, splintered a center, tore three holes in a ventilator and broke a small davit. Pieces of this shell were picked up but there were not enough pieces to go around. The New York had but one shell.

A SCA RED OPERATOR.

The New York fired 250 shots. It is said, during the bombardment. The cable operator at San Juan called to the operator at St. Thomas early on the morning of the 12th announcing that a vigorous bombardment of the capital was in progress, adding that he was going to take to the woods. It is considered probable that most of the inhabitants of the place followed his example and fled from the city soon after they were awakened by the Iowa's first broadside.

The only war vessel of a foreign power at San Juan during the bombardment was the small French cruiser Rignaut de Genouilly.

She had her rigging cut by a piece of shell. After the bombardment the Frenchman left for the island of St. Thomas where her commander told Captain Converse of the Montgomery that the American officers were entirely justified. It is understood, however, that the French officers in conversation with others criticized the wisdom of the bombardment.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, May 15.—Over thirty Porto Rican refugees mostly women, with very little money arrived here last night on board the French steamer Rodolphe.

It is rumored that the Governor General of Porto Rico has issued a proclamation saying eight soldiers were killed and thirty-four were wounded as a result of the bombardment of the fort at San Juan by a portion of Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet on May 12th. He adds that two guns were dismounted at Morro Castle, which otherwise was very little damaged. He also says the other forts were not much hurt. In the town one shot, it is alleged, penetrated the pines and the corner of a powder house was carried away. No school children were killed. The transport Alfonso XIII and the Spanish steamer Mantua were damaged by the American fire. The Spaniards as usual claim they won a victory, basing this assertion upon the fact that the American warships departed under fire.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The grand jury in the United States district court has found true bills of indictment against William Steele, the former master of the Chestnut street bank, charged with aiding and abetting William M. Singer in insolvency funds of his bank, embezzling and converting funds to his own use, and making false reports to the comptroller of the currency.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The genuine Tivoli is the only place in Fresno to get the genuine Tivoli tamale.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Secretary Baker has sent to congress a draft of a bill to create in time of war a second assistant secretary of war with salary of \$1000. The secretary urges the importance in this exigency of immediate action.

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THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN.

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J. W. SHORT, EDITOR AND MANAGER.

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Now is the time, if ever, for rabin growers to get together.

There is evidently pressing need of a raving of dry bones in army circles.

Memorial Day will have a deeper significance for thousands of Americans this year.

Senator Sewell having declined an appointment as major general, it is reasonable to suppose that he prefers to be talked to death.

We reiterate that the treatment accorded Company F by Governor Budd was entirely unwaranted by what the company did or by what it failed to do. Budd was merely doing a little dirty politics. This is the truth and we shall never become tired of telling it.

Colonel Cortijo, one of the Spanish prisoners at Fort McPherson, threatened to starve himself if a broken fork that had been given him was not replaced with a whole one. Any American prisoner the Spanish may take will not be likely to get a fork at all unless he gets it stuck in his head.

The new woman is in evidence in Bakersfield brassbandwise. These are the sort of things that give us pause as we go gaily galumphing along the rainbow-arched pathway of human progress. A pretty woman tooling a trombone or thumping the viols out of a bass drum is not a picture that enthralls the average human of the male kind.

The Republican is in receipt of the prospectus of the Sierra Railway Company, with the compliments of B. Y. Booze, general agent at Jamestown, California. Mr. Booze makes a fine showing for the attractions of his road and is doubtless a very capable manager, and still the idea will suggest itself that a man of his name has no field in which to satisfactorily display his ability outside of politics.

THE DEATH OF GLADSTONE.

With the death of William Ewart Gladstone there passes from the stage of public life one of its greatest actors. In his time he held the eye of the public as few other men have, and he will live in history as one of the greatest statesmen of the nineteenth century. This was the verdict of his contemporaries, and it is not likely to be set aside by the generations to come. What is strange about this verdict is that it is not based on any great successes, but rather on what he aspired to accomplish and his exalted character. Were he to be judged by the degree of success attained by his measures there would be danger of his being refused a place in the first rank, but, oddly enough, the usual standards are not applicable in his case—at least, there has been no disposition to apply them. That the greatness of Gladstone's character, his high ideals, his pure life had much to do with the refusal to judge him by the ordinary standards cannot be doubted. If he did not live to see the fruition of his hopes he at least cast a wholesome influence around him, and the world is better for his having lived. The mourning over his death will be as deep in this country as it is in his own. Indeed, the whole world will mourn, for in his death all mankind has lost a great friend.

BISMARCK TALKS AGAIN.

Bismarck has again been interviewed by the Associated Press, though the utility of this stroke of enterprise is not very apparent. The old statesman had already expressed himself concerning the Hispano-American war and declared against the United States. His views have undergone no change; they are the views held by the German press, and by probably the majority of the German people. The United States is condemned for having "provoked" the war and our claim to disinterredness is scoffed at. Yet there is a wholesome warning in some of the utterances of the erstwhile man of blood and iron and present man of neurosis and swollen legs. He predicts that the United States will be forced to adopt an intermeddling policy, leading to unavoidable friction; and that having abandoned our traditional peace policy, we must, in order to maintain our position, become a military and naval power—an expensive luxury which this country's position rendered unnecessary.

Of course none of us will admit that we intend to undertake a radical departure from the principles laid down by the Fathers of the Republic, or that it is our purpose to adopt an intermeddling policy, yet there is danger in taking even a step from the beaten path we have traveled for a century or more. The demand in some quarters that we retain the Philippines should prove a danger signal to all Americans who believe in the wisdom of the founders of the republic and they should labor to prevent so radical a departure from early teachings. Circumstances may arise that will make it necessary for us to do indefinitely hold these possessions of Spain, but they should be considered a heavy burden rather than a valuable acquisition. Indeed, if it

became apparent that Spain could not redeem the islands it would undoubtedly be better if we exchanged them for territory held in this hemisphere by some other European power, reserving only a convenient coaling station. It has been said that such a disposition of the Philippines would involve the power that acquired them with the other powers that have interests in the Orient, but that need bother us little. If we are only so fortunate as to find an European government willing to make the trade and stand the consequences. To be sure all this is a little premature, for it must be remembered that we have not yet conquered the Philippines; we merely hold Manila bay. The nature of the argument, however, made it necessary to anticipate a little.

Bismarck's statement that the main regrettable fact about the war is that it means retrogression in the high sense of civilization may be put down as bungling. It is quite certain that the Prince does not love us so dearly as to warrant us in believing that he is ready to shed tears because he fears the United States is retrograding. Besides, war is a great civizer, though uncivilized itself. He hits the nail on the head, though, when he declares that policies are not dictated by such far-fetched sentimentalities as so-called race interests, having reference to the proposed Anglo-American alliance. Should there ever be an alliance between Great Britain and the United States it will have been brought about by the mutual interests of the two nations, as the Triple and Franco-Russian alliances were brought about, and not by the sentimental consideration of race interests, a consideration of extreme tenacity in this case.

Now that the act is apparently about to be consummated, some of the Democratic leaders in California are evincing an indisposition to be swallowed by the Populists. They had expected all the while that the thing was to be done the other way, and the demands of the Populists that they come into their camp and march under their banner has alarmed them. The Populists realize that they hold the whip hand and are exercising their power relentlessly. They are dictating the platform, the time and place of holding the conventions and will with equal certainty dictate the distribution of offices. The humiliation of the Democratic party would be infinite had not the leaders brought it upon themselves.

The government has done the proper thing in putting an end to Correspondent Scovell's usefulness to the yellow paper that employed him to get news concerning American naval operations. It is not out of the question that it may become necessary to put an end to some of the correspondents themselves if they persist in their pernicious activity. There is no objection to legitimate newspaper enterprise, but to publish information which, if known to the enemy, would necessitate a change of plans on the part of this government cannot be tolerated. "Enterprising" correspondents who resort to the methods of spies to obtain such information should be severely punished.

George Hussman of Napa, state statistical agent for the department of agriculture, was in Fresno yesterday securing information for the use of the state department. Mr. Hussman is one of the oldest viticulturalists in the state and a well known contributor to the agricultural press. He is anxious to get full and reliable statistics regarding Fresno county crops, which he has been unable to do in the past. It is likely that the Farmers' Club will see that the matter is properly attended to in the future, as it certainly should be.

STANTON L. CARTER HONORED.

Nominated by the Grand Lodge, K. of F., for Supreme Vice-Chancellor.

The grand lodge of Knights of Pythias, in session at Santa Rosa last Tuesday, passed the following resolution concerning Stanton L. Carter of this city:

"Whereas, During his incumbency as Grand Chancellor of his domain Stanton L. Carter gave his entire time, effort and means to the elevating, upbuilding and advancement of the order on the Pacific Coast, leaving a record unsurpassed in the history of this domain; and

"Whereas, This Grand Lodge recognizes in Supreme Representative Stanton L. Carter the unanimous choice of this grand domain; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of California, through its Supreme Representative, nominates Brother Stanton L. Carter for Supreme Vice-Chancellor at the convention of the Supreme Lodge in August, 1898, and commends his name to the favorable consideration of the officers, Past Supreme Chancellors and Supreme Representatives in that body."

THE DIFFERENCE IN TIME.

Something Many People Do Not Understand.

From the Stockton Independent.

So much has been said recently about the difference of time between Manila and other points on the earth, from which dispatches emanate about the war and so much confusion exists even among those who glance at the map occasionally, but have forgotten that Manila is in the east longitude while all points in this country are in west longitude, computed from the Greenwich meridian, that it is worth while to state briefly and simply the rules that bear on the difference of time.

Manila is practically 120 degrees east of London and the difference of time is consequently eight hours. As Manila is east of London she, to express it first, comprehensively, gets her time first. That is, the sun rises at Manila eight hours before it does at London. As the vessel of Commodore Dewey were said to have begun the engagement about 8 o'clock Sunday morning the time of the engagement at London was eight hours

before that, or 10 o'clock Saturday night.

Stockton is in round numbers, 120 degrees west of London. We get one hour eight hours later than do the Londoners. When it was 10 o'clock Saturday night at London therefore it lacked eight hours of being that time here, and was 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The total difference in time between Stockton and Manila, reckoning from the prime meridian near London, is sixteen hours.

The actual difference of time, computed in degrees across the Pacific ocean between this point and Manila is just eight hours. But in traversing the Pacific we cross the 180th meridian, which is technically adopted as the meridian which divides the days on this side of that meridian is today, while all on the other side is tomorrow. So if we take the short cut across in measuring time we must be careful to get properly into another day providing the computation crosses the 180th meridian limit. When a reader gets breakfast of the Independent at 6 o'clock this morning it is 10 o'clock tonight at Manila, and at noon in Stockton at 9 a.m. tomorrow to Commodore Dewey.

The China-Verde Islands are nine and one-half hours later than Manila. Rio Janeiro is eleven hours later. Halifax about twelve and one-half hours later. Philadelphia and Washington thirteen hours. Larimore fifteen hours and Honolulu eighteen hours.

FARM GARDEN

GROWING SUGAR BEETS.

One Results Obtained For Transplanting. Beets Gain in Weight and Sugar.

That "co-operative" efforts have demonstrated that sugar beets can be grown with profit in all the western states where irrigation assists the farmer" is the assertion of a writer in *Farm and Fireside*, who relates the following experience:

Seed was planted April 29, in new land, from which the native sagebrush had recently been cleared. The soil was plowed to the depth of 8 inches, and thoroughly pulverized with a har-

 A detailed illustration of a sugar beet plant, showing its leafy top and the large, bulbous root below ground. The root is depicted with a fibrous texture and a distinct shoulder where it meets the soil.

NATURAL SUGAR BEET.

row before planting. Water was turned in the furrows on May 10 to supply moisture for germinating the seed. This was repeated at intervals of ten days to two weeks throughout the season or until October. The water never flowed longer than one hour in a place and was not permitted to touch the tubers or lie on the surface. Beets were thinned June 10 by cutting out all but two or three in every foot of row, the distance between rows being about 18 inches. Cultivation followed each irrigation, and the ground was kept clean of weeds. The average yield was 14 tons to the acre, the beets averaging about one-half pound each for those in original seed rows.

Having made several successful experiments in transplanting onions, I decided to transplant some sugar beets and watch developments. At thinning time, when the beets were about the size and length of a finger, I scraped up several hundred and reset the same as cabbage plants, by making holes with a dibble and allowing them to fill with water from the ditch, trichling along the furrow before turning the moist soil around the plants. To my surprise, fully one-half of the transplanted beets lived and grew splendidly. The tubers came going downward, and began to spread out like turnips, and when fully grown resembled rutabagas. The leaves stand flat upon the ground instead of growing upward, as in the original seed rows, thus maintaining perpetual moisture and killing out grass and small weeds.

When harvested, the transplanted beets averaged one-third heavier than the others and contained about 8 per cent more saccharine matter and purity.

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SPANISH "TOMMY"

He is Very Shabby and Eats
Garlic.

Though Underpaid and Ill
Treated He Can Fight on
Occasion.

Watch him as he stumbles along; his tunic faded, torn, and probably minus a button or two; his red trousers frayed and tattered; his feet eased in the clumsy hessian sandals of the country; and his hands muffled in huge green woolen gloves, between the top of which and the sleeve of his tunic is usually to be seen two or three fingers of bare, brown, sinewy arm. He carries his rifle anyhow; at the trail, at the slope, muzzle foremost, slung at his back. Not an inspiring picture! Far from it! Nevertheless, that the Spanish soldier can fight, and fight well, too, on occasions, has been proved on many a blood stained field. At Aguadita, one of the fiercest battles of the late Carlist war, an entire battalion had to choose between annihilation and surrender, and selected the former. Despite his shuffling gait, too, he marches well and uncomplainingly. In fact, the Spanish "Tommy" never seems to tire, and he is seldom out of temper.

Two meals a day, served at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., constitute the regular commissary allowances, but, in addition, he is served in the same corps with coffee and soup in the early morning. Bread and butter only, at the rate of a pound and a half per man, day constitutes the government ration. Any additional food he has to buy from the regimental canteen. This is kept by a civilian, but the scale of prices is regulated by a regimental committee. Very little meat enters into the Spanish soldier's dietary. Perhaps this is the reason his wounds heal so rapidly and easily. A chunk of dry black bread, a little oil, and a clove of garlic suffices him for the day.

If to this he is able to add half a pint of wine, that looks like red ink and tastes like vinegar and water, he is in clover. One thing, however, he will never consent to do without, and that is his cigarette. The number of these an average "Tommy" will consume in the day is appalling. He rolls them himself, using a yellow, dry, dusty looking tobacco, which possesses no more flavor to an English smoker's palate than would so much chopped straw.

In theory every Spaniard, since his twelve years in the army; but there is a wide difference. In this case at all events, between theory and practice. To begin with, any citizen can discharge his liability to serve by the payment of a lump sum, of 12,000 pesetas. This sounds like a good lot of money. Numerous numbers, even of the peasant class, have taken to availing themselves of this privilege. There has even sprung up in many of the provinces a species of village usurers, who lend the "esmera money"—in a ruinous rate of interest, of course—to young men who have been "drawn." Benevolent clubs having the same object in view are also rife in the agricultural districts. This has the effect of increasing the Spanish revenues, but from a military point of view it is deplorable. Besides those who honorably purchase their exemption, large numbers of young men obtain what are known as "dispensations," absolving them from serving their time under any circumstances whatever. To get one of these "dispensations" it is necessary to be either braver, wiser or better than one's neighbors. But one must have what the Americans call a "pull" with the authorities.

It is scarcely to be wondered at that the Spanish peasant tries his utmost to evade the conscription; for his treatment, from the moment he dons his country's uniform until the moment he is discharged, is of the vilest. He is bullied by the officers, ill-treated by his "non-coms," and robbed by all. Normally, his pay is 75 centimos (16 cents) a day. Often, however, for years together, he does not handle that much money in a month. The Spanish system of "Army stoppage" is worked upon upon a sliding scale. The more money "Tommy" has "coming to him" in the end of his month, the greater the sum kept back for this, that, or the other.

And he does not complain, for discipline is enforced with a relentless severity that is neither more nor less than appalling. Deserter is punished by eight years' solitary confinement. For theft the penalties are as follows: If the amount stolen does not exceed 50 cents, imprisonment with hard labor for three years; from 50 cents to \$10, ten years' imprisonment; above \$10, death or hard labor for life. In the Spanish military code of laws there are over eighty crimes, many of them of the most trivial nature, which are punishable by death. Nevertheless, organized military revolts, known as "pronunciamientos," are exceedingly common; and the entire army is said to be honeycombed by secret revolutionary societies.

The total available strength of the Spanish army at the present moment is believed to be not more than about 200,000 men; and of this number not by any means all are efficient soldiers. On paper, it is true, more than double this number is shown. But it should be borne in mind that the Spanish war office authorities have a playful way of including in their annual returns what are euphemistically designated "available recruits." These are really untrained men, who have never been enrolled, and who, most of them, probably do not know the foresight of a rifle from the trigger guard. Their only claim to be designated soldiers is that they have each signed a paper agreeing to join the colors it called upon.

The Insured Paid the Tax.
(From the Tulare Register.)
Several years ago the city trustees of a certain San Joaquin valley town took it into their heads to make the insurance agents pay a good stiff license for doing business in the town. The local association of underwriters were inclined to protest, but thoughtfully determined to write to the San Francisco Insurance combine before taking active measures. In a day or two instructions came to make no protest at all, but to merely advance the insurance rate in that town enough to make certain of covering the entire cost of license. This was done and the city trustees mugged themselves for making the insurance companies "put up" to help run the city government, but when the people came to pay their insurance it gradually dawned upon the mind of the municipal government that the insured and the agents paid the tax and paid a plenty while they were paying.

A MILD WINTER.
Another Rush of Prospectors to Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18. — The steamer *Bertha* from Alaska brings the following advices from that section under date of May 6th:

The bark Harry Morse of San Francisco, chartered by the Boston and Atlantic Transport Company, arrived at Dutch harbor on May 6th. Among the Morse's passengers are parties of prospectors from Boston, N. Y., St. Paul, Springfield and other eastern cities besides a party from Long Beach, Cal. All are well equipped for three years' stay.

There are 10 boats being constructed in this vicinity for the Yukon river trade and 1000 men are employed at this work.

The winter has been a mild one, the coldest temperature recorded being 17 degrees above zero.

Church Social Thursday Evening.

A most enjoyable social will be given at the K-street Methodist Church on Thursday evening, May 19th, by the Queen Esther Circle of that church. Quite an elaborate musical and literary program has been prepared by the young ladies and the church will be artistically decorated. After the program the Circle will serve ice cream and cake. A good time is anticipated, and all are most cordially invited.

Notice to Advertisers.

Having adopted the Mengenthaler Linotype system of composition, we find it imperative necessary to change our method of handling display advertising.

It will be necessary in order to insure insertion of copy, to have same in the business office by six o'clock p.m. or the day before the advertisement is to be published.

When change of space or days of insertion is desired, twenty-four hours notice must be given.

Advertisers are entitled to change copy once a week, or, when advertisements are not run daily, once in every six insertions. When changes are made otherwise, notice must be given and charges for composition will be made.

These rules are adopted not for the purpose of imposing conditions on our advertisers, whose generous patronage has enabled the Republican to become the most widely circulated and successful paper in the interior; but these rules have been rendered necessary by the growth of our business.

The rules given above cannot, therefore, be deviated from. The circulation of the Republican is constantly growing and its field widening, so that advertisers ought to (and we trust they do) find increased benefit from the use of its columns.

THE REPUBLICAN PUB. CO.

An Elocution Entertainment.

Misses Edie Innes Doolittle and Zee Sava will give an eloquent recital in Army Hall, Friday evening, May 20th. Excellent whistling and vocal songs and instrumental music will be sung by Misses Katie and Anna Ballots and Mrs. Lane. Program will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25c. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

The Placerville Mines.

The books of the Gold Bug Mining Company are now open to subscribers of stock. Only a limited number of shares offered. Shares \$2 each on installment plan. Call or send for prospectus, 1538 Mariposa street, Fresno, Cal. A. J. PEDDAR, President. A. ALBRECHT, Secretary.

Dewey.
(If this doesn't beat "Dewey's" penitent effort in last Monday's Watchman I am willing to eat tamales twice a day until the end of the war.) Respectfully, Ed. Schwarz.)

Dewey went and done it, Dewey and his crew; Twice a day morning Twice a bloody done.

Twice a day morning On the first of May; Dewey did his duty In Manila bay.

Dewey done and did it, Gave old Spain its due In Manila harbor Dewey doodledoo.

Doors, windows, mouldings and office fitting Fresno Plowing Mill and Furniture Factory.

Don't Forget
That Foul & Son are always prepared to do a good job of plumbing and tinning.

Ranchers and Vineyardists
Call at Paul Meyer's lodging house for sober and reliable hands. Telephone Bed 222.

Take Swamp Root for Kidneys and make back; price, 50c to \$1 at Smith Bros' drug store.

Slater's books good as new. •

Refrigerators.
Water Coolers.
Ice Cream Freezers.
Blue Flame Stoves.
Gasoline Stoves.
Wire Screen.
Get prices from Danahoo, Emmons & Co.

Use Smith's Corn Paint; price, 25c. *

Overstock Champion Mowers reduced to \$1.50; Steel Rakes, \$1 upward; Steel Plows, \$4 upward. Danahoo, Emmons & Co.

Guaranteed brands hose. Barrett-Hicks Co.

Cosmopolitan, the only first-class restaurant in town. Open day and night, 1922 Mariposa. Suglian Bros, proprietors.

Ice is cheap, but don't waste it. Buy it at Alaska Refrigerator at Barrett-Hicks Co's.

Free hot lunch day and night at Fresno Beer Hall, 1 and Tulare streets.

Blue Flame Oil Stoves at Barrett-Hicks Co's.

Coolers and Ice Cream Freezers, finest in the land. Barrett-Hicks Co.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the all druggist, not George's, Tammam's, C. L. Tammam's, and malacca. It is simply iron and quinine in a kerosene form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nutmeg tincture. Price 50c.

For Over Fifty Years

W. W. Shaw's Shoe Store has been used for making leather. It soothes the child, soothes the mind, the heart, the wind and soul, and is the best remedy for blisters. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

FARM
AND
GARDEN

OUTLET TO TILE DRAIN.

A Good and a Fair Outlet Illustrated and Described.

A poorly constructed outlet for tile drainage or one without any construction means constant annoyance and often can only result in a failure of the whole system. J. F. Hickman of the Ohio system presents some practical ideas and experience on outlets, with illustrations, in *The National Stockman and Farmer* as follows:

The outlet should be located at a point where if possible it will have an abrupt ending or, in other words, the



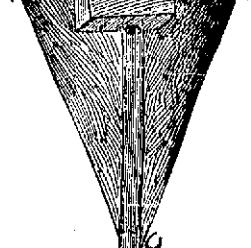
THE RIGHT KIND OF OUTLET.

water will have a decided fall and where a small piece of rough masonry or a dry stone wall can be constructed through which the last three tiles at least should pass, the last one projecting out of the wall not less than three inches.

A better and more substantial outlet may be built by placing a couple of joints of sewer pipe at the outer end large enough so that the drain tile will enter. Place underground at the bottom of this outlet a large flat stone, and if it can be placed two feet or more below the surface all the better. Upon this build a dry wall of stone, fitting the stones as close as possible. This should be built up so that when covered with earth it will be several inches higher than the surface about it, except that a bank along the course of the drain, all of which should if possible be filled a little higher than the adjoining surface for the purpose of keeping surface water from encroaching on the outlet or possibly encroaching it altogether. Such an outlet is shown in the first cut.

A B is the natural surface elevation. C represents the raised part after regrading. S represents the tile projecting through the roughly constructed stone wall. To make this outlet complete a large stone should be placed at E for the water to fall upon to prevent the wearing and washing away of the earth, which would finally undermine the outlet and cause trouble.

The first cut represents the right way to build an outlet, and the second illustrates a wrong way. If F G are the surface outlines, with an outlet at S, which is only underground a few inches, has no stone under the outlet, and from the



A WRONG KIND OF OUTLET.

end of the tile an open furrow extends some 50 feet from S to G to give the water free passage.

I have made this mistake so often that I call special attention to it, that others may profit by my failure. I constructed or rather left two outlets to a large system of undraining in this condition in the early spring of 1888. The result has been that I have had to re-open the furrow twice each year since.

The Beggar Weed.

The beggar weed is the subject of a Floridian's communication to Moehan's Monthly. He writes:

This plant, although having only recently become generally known here, is becoming quite a favorite with Floridian farmers. It grows admirably in our sandy soil and possesses some exceptionally valuable properties as a farm plant. On account of its high feeding value it is one of our best forage plants, and, growing rankly, it affords several crops of forage in a single season. Horses and all other stock eat it with great relish, and for still feeding it is regarded as good a farm provider as the best turnips.

It is one of those valuable leguminous plants that have the property of transferring nitrogen from the air to the soil, and it possesses this property in a high degree. The roots of the plant are very long, and it possesses the unusual property on that account of being capable of bringing food for plants of ordinary growth from depths that their roots cannot reach. It is therefore a good plant for improving the mechanical condition of a soil and for renovating exhausted soils.

Tobacco Versus Cotton.

The Southern States Farm Magazine quotes the immigration commissioner of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad as saying: "The average yield of tobacco in Florida is about 700 pounds to the acre. The tobacco is selling now from 30 to 50 cents per pound. Cotton is not in it along with tobacco. There is no doubt that there will be a general revival of the tobacco industry. The indications are that the tobacco lands in middle Florida are going to be in demand. There is hardly any branch of agriculture at this time that can produce such results as this, and it is bound to grow in importance."

But Say.

Don't these hot tamales beat them all, which you can get at the Old Palm Garden?

SNAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Sass, a powder for the feet, cures plantar, swelling, smattering, nervous feet, bunions, &c. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Sass makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweat feet. It is the best remedy for blisters. It is a dry, light, dry oil fragrance and shows skin. Mail for 50c in stamps. Trial package 5c. Address Allen's, 183, Union, N. Y.

For Over Fifty Years

W. W. Shaw's Shoe Store has been used for making leather. It soothes the child, soothes the mind, the heart, the wind and soul, and is the best remedy for blisters. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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W. W. Shaw's Shoe Store has been used for making leather. It soothes the child, soothes the mind, the heart, the wind and soul, and is the best remedy for blisters. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

**Praised
by All.**

THE HANDSOMELY PRINTED AND SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK

"Imperial
Fresno,"

Is praised by all. Thousands of copies have been distributed, and immense benefit to Fresno county may be confidently expected as a consequence. It will, no doubt, be many years before a work of similar magnitude is published.

COPIES MAY BE OBTAINED

AT

C. T. CEARLEY'S,
C. H. RIEGE'S,
SOUTH & FENTON'S

OR AT THE

Business Office

OF THE

REPUBLICAN,

1842 Tulare Street

FOR

75 Cents a Copy in Leatherette

AND

\$1.50 a Copy in Cloth.

The book is published to advertise Fresno county, and illustrates and describes its

Resources,

Industries and

Scenery.

JUST THE THING TO SEND TO YOUR FRIENDS

IN THE EAST AND IN EUROPE.

POLITICAL CARDS.

DAVE COSGRAVE

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.

Dave Cosgrave.

FRANK H. BAILLIE

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.

F. H. Baillie.

J. W. SHANKIN

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.

J. W. Shankin.

JAMES M. COLLINS

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.

J. M. Collins.

AM HAYS

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.

AM Hays.

H. E. BARNUM

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.

H. E. Barnum.

C. W. GARRETT

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.

C. W. Garrett.

L. HEILBORN

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Supervisor of District No. 4, subject to the action of the Republican district convention of 1898.

L. Heilborn.

LOUIS MANUEL

Most respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.

Louis Manuel.

H. F. PETERS

Respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Sheriff of Fresno county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention of 1898.

H. F. Peters.

PHILIP SCOTT

DISCUSSING WAR REVENUE

The Senate Progressing With the Bill.

Mr. Turpie Denounces Bond Issues.

The House Adjourns After a Session of Half an Hour.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The house adjourned today after a session lasting only half an hour. An ineffectual effort was made to pass a bill prohibiting the publication of information concerning the strength of the country's fortifications. Without a word of debate the deficiency pension bill was passed.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The feature of today's session of the senate was the speech of Mr. Turpie, Democrat of Indiana, upon the war revenue measure. He strongly contended that a bond issue was unnecessary; that all the funds required for the prosecution of the proposed inheritance tax, by the tax on corporations, by the collocation of the silver standard and by the issue of legal tender notes. These four means of obtaining money would yield to the government during the next year, he maintained, fully \$200,000,000 an amount in excess of the estimated sum necessary for the conduct of the war.

Considerable progress was made in the reading of the bill, which included, naturally, the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee. Through the influence of Mr. Gorman, Democrat of Maryland, the imprisonment penalty was stricken out of some of the sections relating to violations of the stamp tax.

After an extended debate, part of which occurred in secret executive session, the conference report on the bill suspending certain parts of the existing law relating to the purchase of supplies by the war department was adopted. The bill permitting others of the regular army to accept staff appointments in the volunteer army without losing their rank or place in the regular service was passed.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A house bill, reported by the committee on claims was passed directing the payment to Samuel M. of Kentucky, \$718, for expenses incurred by him in a contest for his seat in the fourth congress.

A bill providing that officers in the regular army should be eligible to staff appointments in the volunteer army and that Government, with the consent of the President, may appoint officers of the regular army in the grade of field officers in organizations of the volunteer army in the District of Columbia and Indian Territory was passed.

Mr. Hawley ended up the report of the conference on the bill suspending the action of certain existing laws relating to the purchase of supplies by the quartermaster's department of the army.

Mr. Hawley explained that the Senate conference had abandoned their amendment repealing section 3709 of the revised statutes and had inserted the following:

"That during the existing war the bureau of ordnance of the war department is authorized to purchase without advertisement such ordnance or ordnance stores as are needed for immediate use and when such ordnance and ordnance stores are to be manufactured to make contracts without advertisements for such stores to be delivered as rapidly as manufactured."

Mr. Gorman, Maryland, inquired of Mr. Hawley whether the provision inserted would confer upon the chief of ordnance unlimited authority to contract for supplies one or two years hence.

Mr. Hawley replied that the provision conferred upon the chief of ordnance only such power as it was necessary for him in the circumstances to have.

"The projectiles and guns and other supplies which we must have," said Mr. Hawley, "with some heat, are not to be had in every toy shop. Only three or four concerns in the country make them. The chief of ordnance knows exactly what he has to pay for them and without advertising for proposals, I could give the senator (Mr. Gorman) some information on this point, but I do not think it is proper to do so in open session."

"You need not call for secret session on my account," said Mr. Gorman, "but I would like to know how sweeping this provision is."

"Well," retorted Mr. Hawley, "there is just this about it. If you have not an honest chief of ordnance, have him turned out and put in another man. It is essential that we have the authority conferred upon him by this provision. I call for a secret executive session, Mr. President."

The call was sustained and at 12:27 p.m. the senate went into secret session. Discussing the question in secret session for half an hour, the report on the quartermaster's bill was agreed to.

Allegheny Arsenal Opened.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—After an idleness of thirty years the shops at the Allegheny arsenal in this city were started up today and a large force put to work manufacturing leather goods for the volunteer army. It is probable that some of the shops will be open until the close of the war.

California Fruit Sales.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Earl Company sold California cherries today: Royal Anne, \$1.55 per 25; Black Tartarian, 70¢ per 25; Confection, 90¢.

Closing Out Sale.

My entire stock of millinery goods, hats, flowers, ribbons, etc., must be sold by July 1st. Mrs. E. Downing.

COTTON EXPERIMENTS.

A Summary of Results Obtained at the Alabama Experiment Station.

The results of experiments with cotton at the Alabama station are thus summarized in a recent bulletin:

The group of varieties yielding most lint were Texas Oak, Griffin, Hawkins, Deering, Mill Cross No. 15, Jones, Improved, Duncan, Hutchinson, Peterkin, Truitt and Whitley. Seed of the same original stock, but grown for one year in different parts of the cotton belt, when planted at Auburn showed no marked difference in productiveness. The yields obtained by planting fresh 1-year-old and 2-year-old seed were nearly identical. With late cultivation the yield of cotton was slightly larger than with ordinary cultivation.

Trifoliate cotton in narrow rows on land of medium quality gave practically the same yields, whether the single plants stood 12, 18 or 24 inches apart in the drill. The yield decreased when the distance between plants was increased to 30 or 36 inches. The crop matured earlier with thick planting.

Topped cotton plants yielded less than those not topped.

The use of 640 pounds of slaked lime, applied broadcast in 1896, failed to increase the crop that year. But cotton following broadcast cowpeas, turned under in the spring of 1897, afforded a larger yield on the plot limed the previous year than on the plot not limed. Subsowing in January, 1897, was decidedly beneficial to the first crop of cotton, but afforded no increase in the second crop, grown in 1897.

A mixture of stable manure, cottonseed meal and acid phosphate, applied without composting, afforded a slightly larger yield than did exactly the same materials made into compost about one month before using. Composting increased the efficiency of Florida soft phosphate, but not of acid phosphate. Slightly larger yields were obtained by bedding on all the fertilizer than by applying one-fourth and applying this portion in the seed drill at planting time.

One hundred and fifty pounds per acre of cottonseed meal afforded a larger yield of seed cotton than 416 pounds of cottonseed or 50½ pounds of nitrate of soda. These amounts of the above named fertilizer contained equal quantities of nitrogen; hence cottonseed meal was the source whence the most effective form of nitrogen was obtained.

Acid phosphate was more effective, pound for pound, than Florida soft phosphate, except when the crude phosphate was employed in compost. Acid phosphate alone failed to increase the yield. Cottonseed meal was highly beneficial. Kainit alone and in combination greatly increased the yield. Kainit decreased the injury from "black rust," and this is apparently the explanation of the large increase in yield on the plots receiving kainit.

Cottonseed meal was more effective, pound for pound, than Florida soft phosphate, except when the crude phosphate was employed in compost. Acid phosphate alone failed to increase the yield. Cottonseed meal was highly beneficial. Kainit alone and in combination greatly increased the yield. Kainit decreased the injury from "black rust," and this is apparently the explanation of the large increase in yield on the plots receiving kainit.

For the finest lunch and glass of beer go to the Tivoli.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymnals, a good assortment at South & Fenton's

Normart makes wheels to order

The Coarse Gold Mining Company

To our friends and the public generally: The books of the Coarse Gold Mining & Development Company are now open to subscribers of stock.

From the development work thus far done on the Santa Claus mine at Coarse Gold, which has surpassed our most sanguine expectations, we are now in a position to recommend you to buy shares of the Coarse Gold Mining & Development Company, being satisfied that the results there attained warrant this action on our part.

Only 500 shares are offered. Shares \$24 each on installment plan. Call or send for prospectus at the office of the company, 1838 Mariposa street.

John J. Seymour, President; J. W. Burge, Secretary; Dr. J. L. Maupin, Lewis H. Smith, C. A. Shattuck, H. C. Gill, M. Gurr, Howard L. Adams, directors and incorporators.

Arrival of Another Carload

Of Columbus Buggy Company's vehicles. M. T. Coon, direct agent. Also manufacturers' agent for harness, robes and saddles. Ware room, 887 J street, corner Kern street. Connecting with Hopkins' Agricultural Works and repair shops.

One application of Smith's Dandruff Pomade stops Itching scalp.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade removes the cause of dandruff and itching scalp; price, 50¢. Guaranteed at Smith Bros' drug store.

Smith Bros., agents for Dr. Klim's remedies.

Gasoline Stoves at Barrett-Hicks Co.'s

Ice Cold Bottled Beer, Siphons and Soda Water at Richter's Bottling Works. Telephone 20.

Sheet Music neatly bound at Slater's.

Spring Lamb.

Choice veal, beef, mutton and pork always on hand at the New England Market, 1651 F street. U. G. Smith, proprietor. Telephone 185 red.

For the finest lunch and glass of beer go to the Tivoli.

Bibles, Prayer Books

And Hymnals, a good assortment at South & Fenton's

Normart makes wheels to order

AMERICAN SILVER TRUSSES.

Light, Cool, Easy to Wear. No pressure on Hips or Back. No understrap. Never moves.

Retains Severe Hernia with Comfort.

Fit guaranteed by

Smith Bros.

Sole Agents, Fresno, Cal



ENRICHED BLUE TAFFETA GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAAR

Blue Taffeta Gown.

The new crisp taffetas, which appear in all the latest and most beautiful colorings, are cool looking and lend themselves charmingly to the fashionable mode of trimming with linen, cambric or lawn.

A gown in falence blue covered with taffeta and white scrolls is combined with white linen embroidery and insertions. The skirt, fashionably cut with a deep circular flounce, forms an apron, sharply pointed in front, sloping higher at the sides and finishing at the back each side of the time gather at the middle. Its width is four yards. The decollete blouse displays a plain collar and plastron of the embroidered linen, which is encircled by a quaint little collarette, pointed in the front and back, and with scallops over the sleeves. Linen insertion borders it

and it is fastened at the side, like the corseage, by crystal buttons. The back of the blouse fits snugly to the waist line, where the slight fullness, back and front, is confined by a white kid belt. The small sleeves are in the ordinary gigot fashion, with a pointed trimming of insertion. The proper cut of the gown can be only obtained from the cut patterns published by Harper's Bazaar, where it appears.

With this gown is worn a French hat of coarsely plaited straw. A gauncie scarf interlined with satin baby ribbons is arranged over the crown. The decoration of the front is a cluster of jetted wings and quills, while under the brim at the back on each side is a mass of deep red and pale tinted roses resting on the hair.

Quantity of material for gown—taffeta, 16 yards; silk lining, 16 yards; insertion, 5 yards; embroidery, ½ yard.

Address DALE'S MERCERIE CO., P. O. Box 276, Fresno, Cal.

Stand by the Company

That Brought Down the Price of Ice in Fresno.

San Joaquin Ice Co.

A Home Industry That is Saving Thousands of Dollars to Fresno and the Valley.

Finest and Most Complete Plate Ice Plant in the United States

Ice delivered to any part of Fresno or Additions for

30 Cents Per 100 Pounds

And to Families, 10 pounds for 5 cents or at the rate of half a cent a pound. "Live and Let Live."

Butter, Eggs, Meat and Dried Fruits received for cold storage.

Factory and Office, Cor. Santa Clara and P Streets.

Telephone Main 25.

JOHN McMULLIN, President.

W. J. McNULTY, Manager.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

NEAL HOW LODGE NO. 20, I. O. O. F.

MEET EVERY FRIDAY EVENING IN THE

ALL-PURPOSE TEMPLE IN THEIR STANDING COR-

DOMINICAN INVITED.

A. BANTA, G. T.

MONASTIC MEETING.

MASONIC TEMPLE, CORNER TULE AND 11TH STREETS.

PHENIX LODGE, NO. 27, F. & A. M.

STATED MEETINGS ON FRIDAY EVENING

AT THE FULL OF THE MOON.

LOUIS J. KIMM, W. M.

O. E. B. HAIMA, CHIEF, NO. 89, MEX-

ICOONIC LODGE, MEET EVERY MONTH

2:30 P.M. IN MASONIC TEMPLE.

MRS. MARGARET KAMES, Worthy Matron.

MRS. ELIZA F. GRIMES, SECRETARY.

W. O. W.

MANZANITA CAMP NO. 10, P. J. W. OF W.

MEET EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT ELDERLY HALL, OVER

THE HOTEL, 1651 F STREET.

ALL MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING ARE INVITED.

W. H. ANTHONY, CLERK.

GRAND ARMY.

A. T. ATLANTA LODGE NO. 44, M. E. W.

MEET EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT ELDERLY HALL, 1651 F STREET.

ALL MEMBERS ARE INVITED.

W. H. MATSON, JR., COMMERCIAL AGENT.

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CORNELIA NOLTE, PRESIDENT.

ACRES LOWY, SECRETARY.

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ALL MEMBERS ARE INVITED.

FOUND

FOUND—IN YOUR WAY GOING TO BUILD
your house windows and doors at the Fresno
Planting Hill, south 1 street. m154

WANTED—HELP

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTER AT W. J.
O'NEIL & CO.'S HORSE. m154

WANTED—LADY OF BUSINESS
AS AN OFFICE MANAGER: must be over 30. Ad-
dress Quaker, Republican office. m154

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COOK ON
rancher in private family. Call at 1535
G street. m154

WANTED—SITUATION OF ANY KIND BY
a sober, steady man; experienced cook.
Address F. J. Republic, 1535 G street. m154

J. L. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE FURNISHES
Male and female help at short notice. 1535
G street. MRS. E. BRULE & C. FROTH. m154

MUSICAL

PROF. J. H. GRAY, TEACHER OF MUSI-
C, 1535 and 1537 Mariposa. m154

TO EXCHANGE

TO EXCHANGE—THE AGINGS OF CHOICE
for the old house and lot; two
newer houses; \$1,000. will exchange for Fresno
city property or for a store more delivered
in Fresno. J. G. Anderson, 1535 G street. m154

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT
and 2 vacant lots. Call J. G. Anderson, 1535 G street.
m154

ESTRANGED

STRAYED—TWO BLACK HORSES,
weight about 1300 and 1400 lbs. m154
1400 lbs. and 1300 lbs. weight about
1400 lbs. brands. Geo. E. O'Neil, 1535 G street.

STRAYED—GRAY MARK: FLEA BITTER:
E. Bond on left shoulder; tail with three
teeth; halter and rope. Return Washburn's
minnows! 1 street. m154

FOR RENT—HOUSES—ROOMS—Etc.

FOR RENT—FIVE-ROOM HARD-FURNISHED
HOUSE, 1535 Mariposa street. m154

FOR RENT TWO FRONT FURNISHED
ROOMS, southeast corner J and K street.
m154

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ONE
large room suitable for two or three
men; also room for light housekeeper. m154
783 J street.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE FURNISHED
rooms; also housekeeping room; transient
specialty. Corner J and K, brick building.
m154

FOR RENT—AFTER JUNE 1st, THE SIX-
ROOM house, corner of K and Mino streets.
J. G. Anderson, 1535 J street. m154

FOR RENT—THE UPPER FLOORS OF THE
Walker building, 1535 J street. Apply to
Family Shoe Store. m154

FOR RENT—HOUSES OF FIVE ROOMS;
well in 1532 L. A. Spencer. m154

FOR RENT—HOUSE WITH MODERN IM-
PROVEMENTS. Apply 1535 H street. m154

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF FOUR ROOMS;
kitchen, bath, laundry, rent, \$100 per
month. J. G. Anderson, 1535 J street.
m154

FOR RENT—LARGE HOUSE; SEVEN
rooms; centrally located; bath and city
water. No. 1604 J street; \$60 per month. Haber-
Cox & Co. m154

FOR RENT—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS
furnished for housekeeping. 227 Merced
street. m154

FOR RENT—ON-YOUR-BALANCE SHARE OF
stock in the Centerline and Kingsburg
Canal Co., 1535 G street; \$100 per month.
J. W. P. Dahlberg room 20, Chronicle build-
ing, San Francisco, Cal. m154

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—PARTAGE FOR FIVE HOUSES
and a court for an indomitable time; part of
them by the year. Apply 1535 J street. m154

WANTED TO TAKE CARE OF 26 COWS
and calves. C. G. Jones, 1535 G street.
m154

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF HAY IN THE
Woods. Apply to F. A. Phillips, 1535 Tulare
street. m154

WANTED—TO RENT FURNISHED LODGING
house; state location; number of rooms
and price per month. Address E. H. this
office. m154

WANTED—A WORKING WOMAN WHO IS
keeping; good care. P. L. box 175. m154

WANTED—COWS, ONE DAY OLD AND
older. Thomas King, two miles from
Breckinridge Avenue. m154

WANTED—50 HEAD OF STOCK TO PAN-
ture; feed and good water. He per-
son. Address James Forsythe, Garshers,
Cal. m154

WANTED—PARTIES DEMANDING HELP FOR
W. city or country apply Holiday's Employ-
ment Bureau, 1535 Mariposa street. Tel. 1535
m154

WANTED—TO FURNISH ESTIMATES ON
joinery, commercial, society and
legal work receives prompt and careful attention
from the Republican Job Printing Department,
1535 Tulare street. m154

MISCELLANEOUS

THE ONLY FRENCH BREAD IN TOWN
The French Bakery, 1535 J street; also fire
and milk bread. Octave Dargatz. Telephone
711 Red. m154

ROOMS AND BOARD.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GOOD BOARD
at reasonable rates. Northwest corner of
G and Foothome streets, city. m154

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FRENCH
city property or for building; easy pay-
ment. W. H. Rohrer, agent, Fresno, Cal. m154

LOST

LOST ON NORTH L. B. FERKET, A KEY WHICH
I always wear. Finder leave at Daboboo
Kumar & Co's store. m154

LOST

LOST—GOLD CHAIN BRACELET WITH
three bangles; one dated 1855; another en-
graved "M." Leave at 1535 Mariposa street
and receive reward. m154

LOST

LOST—BY NEWBORN, A FURRY
LITTLE BEAR; 425; pink; 1000 feet. Finder
please return to 1535 G street. m154

LOST

LOST ON NORTH AVENUE GOLD WATCH;
a large, round, gold watch. J. B. Allen, 1535
West Park, will pay finder full value. m154

ADENTS WANTED

WE WANT BRIGHT ENERGETIC MEN
and women to sell our line directly to
consumers; no goods will be sold; address
F. G. Anderson, 1535 G street, San Francisco,
Yucca Boot Shop Co., San Francisco. m154

"To a Better Place Above,"
NEXT DOOR TO
THE OLD STORE.

W. Parker Lyon
& CO.

WILL REMOVE

THEIR IMMENSE FURNITURE AND CARPET
STOCK INTO THEIR
OWN NEW BUILDING

ABOUT JULY 1.

Old store to rent. Apply to
W. Parker Lyon.

A WIFE'S WRONGS

Mrs. Boyd Tells a Story of
Extreme Cruelty.

Granted a Divorce Yesterday From

John L. Boyd by Judge
Webb.

Mrs. Boyd, petite and pretty,
related her unhappy matrimonial
experience to Judge Webb yesterday, and told a story of almost inhuman cruelty
which she suffered at the hands of her
husband, John L. Boyd. The letter is
living in Iowa, and was not present, al-
though a deposition taken of him testi-
monied that he was guilty of the
same offense. He did not deny any of the allegations of the
complaint, but relied upon a technical
ground to prevent the granting of the
divorce.

The point raised was that the plain-
tiff had not resided in the State a year
previously to the commencement of the
action. She had been out of the State
on several occasions, she admitted, but
never for a year, and had never moved
away permanently. On one occasion
she visited her husband, but that was
in order that he might see the child,
whom she would not trust with anyone
else.

Judge Webb granted the decree of di-
vorce as prayed for, awarding the cus-
tody of the child to the mother and di-
recting the father to pay \$10 a month for
the support of his offspring. The
Court remarked that from the testi-
mony he was satisfied that it was ab-
solutely impossible for the parties to
live happily together, and that he would
not force them to do so.

The couple were married in July,
1894, the bride being the daughter of Dr.
F. Z. Smith. Shortly after their mar-
riage he was nominated, and their rela-
tions were anything but harmonious. Yesterday Mrs.
Boyd testified that on one occasion,
when she was in a delicate condition,
her husband returned to the house at
night and after a quarrel, beat, choked
and threatened to kill her. She fled
to the home of her parents for safety,
which was eight blocks distant, and at
12:30 o'clock that morning she became
a mother.

On other occasions, she testified, he
slapped her face, threw her upon the
door and beat her. Last August he
shot in her face, telling her that that
was what he thought of her. In the
same month he told her that she was a
useless expense, but he preferred a
single life and that he would no longer
live with her. He also threatened to
throw her out of the window.

On January 20th last he battered her
at No. 1531 Mariposa street, and a war-
rant was sworn out for his arrest, but
the matter was afterward compromised
and was kept a secret.

Mrs. F. Z. Smith, the mother of the
plaintiff, corroborated her testimony in
so far as she had personal knowledge
of the facts.

Thomas & Prince were the attorneys
for the plaintiff, while George Con-
grave represented the defendant.

Mantell Not Coming.

Manager Barton of the Barton opera
house received a telegram late yester-
day afternoon stating that Robert
Mantell, who is billed for next
Monday night here in Fresno, must cancel
his southern tour. This means that
the patrons of the Barton will not see
Mr. Mantell this season. He last played
here in August, 1893, appearing in
"The Face in the Moonlight." He would
undoubtedly have had a big house here
on Monday night. His cancellation will
be a great disappointment to many
theatergoers.

Another very curious use of music
in war is suggested by the word "pan-
cane." The historian Royotham says that
"all panicle is derivable from trumpet-like
sound, which is indispensable to military
training, as drilling and drumming
in our armies." The marvelous precision
with which these primitive races
execute their war-songs and dances has
been commented upon by many ad-
vancing explorers; and as the value of per-
fect drill and co-operation are well under-
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The Populists even desire to set the
time and place of holding the Democratic
convention. The fusion parties are
agreed to hold their convention on the
15th instant, after which the
Democratic-Populist conference
will be held.

Under the plan proposed by the
Populists the Democratic delegates would
have little to do except stand around
waving their thumbs when they at-
tend their convention. The Populists
would have a platform all prepared for
them and would dictate the policy of
the party. This progress may be so
distasteful to the Democratic leaders
that fusion on state officers will be
greeted with open hostility.

However, he is not certain as to
whether fusion can be accomplished in
California. He says that the Populists
have shown a disposition to dictate
terms that may not be acceptable to
the Democrats. The Populists want to
make the Democratic platform and to
otherwise usurp the powers of the dele-
gates regularly selected to attend the
Democratic state convention.

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PERSONAL.

Harry Ruth is in Bakersfield on a
short visit.

N. Rosenthal of Modesto was in
Fresno yesterday on business.

County Treasurer Whitson is in
Sacramento on official business.

J. H. Roth, a Poor business man, is
in Fresno on a business trip.

A. W. Hoerner and wife of Newman
are visiting friends in this city.

Dr. M. A. Gilchrist was up from Selma
yesterday on a professional visit.

Court Reporter J. W. Garhart has
returned from a trip to San Francisco.
Tom Brower was up from Selma yes-
terday looking after his political
affairs.

Judge J. H. Craddock of Marysville
is in Fresno looking after his real es-
tate interests.

F. Culgan has returned from
Mendota, where he was engaged in ex-
pecting some boots.

Miles E. Asherson of San Francisco
has been visiting during the past three
weeks in Modesto and will spend a
week in Fresno, the guest of Mrs. L.
Levy.

Monroe Goldstein, late of Kuppen-
berg, is in Fresno looking after his real
estate interests.

The Silver Republicans expected
something more substantial than empty
compliments and were ready to accept
as their share of the pie the privilege
of naming the fusion nominees for As-
sessor, Clerk or Tax Collector, but it
was they who were disappointed.

The Populist committeemen sat
around and looked pleasant, but they
were not disposed to give up one of
their offices. The Democrats were in
the same mood. It is said that Billy
Foote insisted that the Silver Repub-
licans might have the office of Public Ad-
ministrator if they would ask for it,
but the Democrats did not wish to offer
the place.

The Silver Republicans gave the Big
Six to understand that they were not
demanding anything, but it is intimated
that if the Democrats and Populists do
not offer them a place on the ticket the
party will not fuse with them. The
Big Six, it is stated, do not consider
it necessary to concede anything to the
party as it has not developed suffi-
cient strength to enforce recognition.

Some time since the Silver Repub-
licans were informed that they would be
given a list of two hundred and fifty active
members in their party in Fresno county.

On the 15th instant, after the gentle-
refreshing showers which had fallen
the previous night, while the air was
fresher impregnated with the fragrance
from the flowers plains and the birds
singing forth their songs in ecstasy

joy—there it was that the Paine-Hill-
Asherson families began to assemble
for the annual reunion, which for
several years past they have observed in
commemoration of the birthdays of
one of the Paine family.

On account of the recent rain and
the consequent dampness it was rather
late when all had arrived at the home
of J. C. Paine near Tulare, the designated
place for the celebration.

When all had gathered the dinner
was served, the music began, and the
families began to sing.

After the dinner the singing
continued, and the music was
enjoyed by all.

The Paine family is a large one, and
the singing was a great success.

After the singing the dancing
began, and the music was
enjoyed by all.

The